

**FORTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT**

**OF THE**

**COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB**

**TO THE**

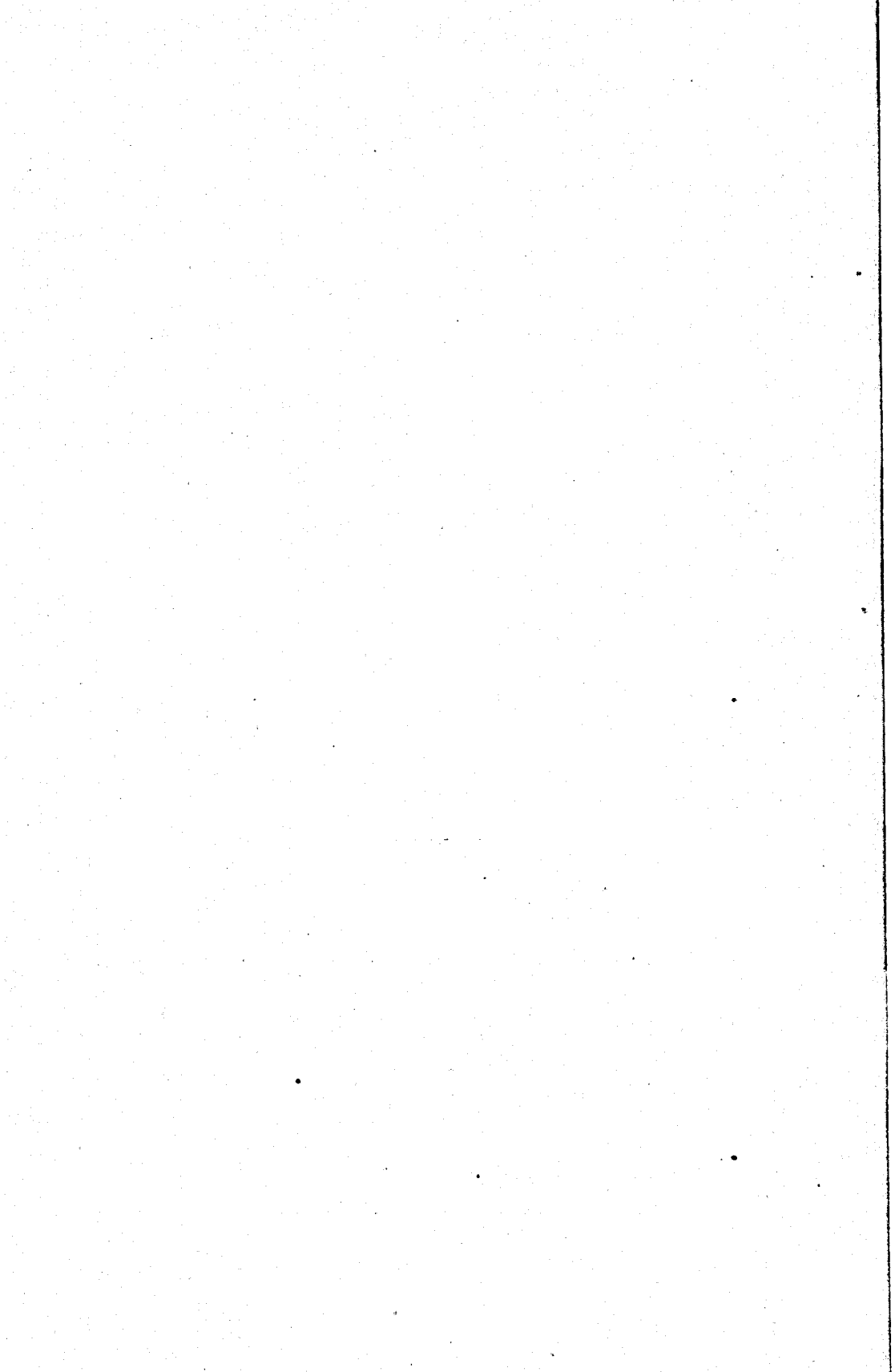
**SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.**

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**1901.**

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**WASHINGTON:  
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.  
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## COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

### OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

*Patron.*—William McKinley, President of the United States.

*President.*—Edward Miner Gallaudet, Ph. D., LL. D.

*Secretary.*—Hon. John B. Wight.

*Treasurer.*—Lewis J. Davis, esq.

*Directors.*—Hon. Francis M. Cockrell, Senator from Missouri; Hon. Charles A. Russell, member of Congress from Connecticut; Hon. Samuel W. T. Lanham, member of Congress from Texas, representing the Congress of the United States; Hon. Henry L. Dawes, of Massachusetts; Hon. Joseph R. Hawley, of Connecticut; Rev. Byron Sunderland, D. D.; Hon. John W. Foster; Lewis J. Davis, esq.; R. Ross Perry, esq.

### FACULTY OF GALLAUDET COLLEGE.

*President and professor of moral and political science.*—Edward Miner Gallaudet, Ph. D., LL. D.

*Vice-president and professor of languages.*—Edward A. Fay, M. A., Ph. D.

*Emeritus professor of mental science and English philology.*—Samuel Porter, M. A.

*Emeritus professor of natural science and lecturer on pedagogy.*—Rev. John W. Chickering, M. A.

*Professor of history and English.*—J. Burton Hotchkiss, M. A.

*Professor of mathematics and Latin.*—Amos G. Draper, M. A.

*Professor of natural science.*—Charles R. Ely, M. A., Ph. D.

*Assistant professor of mathematics.*—Percival Hall, M. A.

*Assistant professor of natural science.*—Herbert E. Day, M. A.

*Instructor in history and Latin.*—Allen B. Fay, M. A.

*Instructor in English.*—Elizabeth Peet.

*Instructor in history and librarian.*—Albert C. Gaw, M. A.

*Instructors in gymnastics.*—Albert F. Adams, M. A.; Josie Helen Dobson.

*Instructor in drawing.*—Arthur D. Bryant, B. Ph.

### DEPARTMENT OF ARTICULATION.

*Professor in charge.*—Percival Hall, M. A.

### ASSISTANTS.

*Instructor.*—Kate H. Fish.

*Normal fellows.*—Gussie Howe Greener, B. Ph., Ohio State University; Bertha Gildersleeve Paterson, A. B., Ohio State University; Harry F. Best, A. B., Centre College, Kentucky; Frank O. Huffman, A. B., Wake Forest College, North Carolina; Claude R. Melver, Ph. B., University of North Carolina.

### FACULTY OF THE KENDALL SCHOOL.

*President.*—Edward Miner Gallaudet, Ph. D., LL. D.

*Instructors.*—James Denison, M. A., principal; Melville Ballard, M. S.; Theodore Kiesel, B. Ph.; Sarah H. Porter, M. A.

*Instructors in articulation.*—Emma Pope, Elizabeth Peet.

*Instructor in drawing.*—Arthur D. Bryant, B. Ph.

### DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT.

*Supervisor and disbursing agent.*—Wallace G. Fowler.

*Attending physician.*—D. K. Shute, M. D.

*Matron.*—Miss Myrtle M. Ellis.

*Associate matron.*—Mrs. Amanda W. Temple.

*Master of shop.*—Isaac Allison.

*Farmer and head gardener.*—Edward Mangum.

# FORTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

## COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB

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COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB,  
*Kendall Green, Washington, D. C., October 2, 1901.*

The pupils remaining in the institution July 1, 1900, numbered 126; admitted during the year, 38; since admitted, 38; total, 202. Under instruction since July 1, 1900, 133 males, 69 females. Of these, 138 have been in the college department, representing 31 States, the District of Columbia, Canada, and Ireland, and 64 in the primary department. Thirty-eight of these pupils were admitted as beneficiaries from the District of Columbia under your order, and 96 have been admitted to the collegiate department under the provisions of the acts of Congress approved August 30, 1890, and June 6, 1900.

A list of the names of the pupils connected with the institution since July 1, 1900, will be found appended to this report.

### HEALTH.

The only case of serious illness which has occurred among our students or pupils during the year was one of pneumonia, which, however, yielded to treatment, and the patient speedily recovered. With slight exceptions, general good health has prevailed during the year.

### COURSES OF INSTRUCTION.

In our report of two years ago a detailed account of courses of study in all the departments of the institution was given. These courses remain unchanged, and it is thought unnecessary to repeat a description of them in this report.

### LECTURES.

As an adjunct to the several courses of study, it has been the custom of professors, instructors, normal fellows, and members of the senior class of the college to give lectures to the students and pupils during the winter. These have been as follows the past year:

### IN THE COLLEGE.

Treatment of Enemy Property on the Sea, by President Gallaudet.  
Slavery in America from 1619 to 1820, by Professor Fay.  
Robinhood Cycle in English Literature, by Professor Hotchkiss.  
The Interdependence of Matter, by Professor Draper.  
Sanitary Chemistry, by Professor Ely.  
The Question of Time, by Professor Hall.  
Siberia and the Russian Exile System, by Professor Day.  
Boyhood of Frederick the Great, by Mr. Fay.

## IN THE KENDALL SCHOOL.

Cooper's Deerslayer, by Mr. Denison.  
 Balance of Power in Europe, by Mr. Ballard.  
 Bela, the Blind King of Hungary, by Mr. Kiesel.  
 A Frontier Fight, by Mr. Bryant.  
 A Story of India, by Mr. Daniels.  
 Discovery of Gold in California, by Mr. Mumford.  
 Napoleon's Invasion of Russia, by Mr. Read.  
 California, Past and Present, by Mr. Runde.  
 Stories of Wolf Countries, by Mr. Swanson.  
 The Gunmaker of Moscow, by Mr. Moran.  
 The Story of the Six Servants, by Miss Gaillard.  
 The Waverley Ghost, by Miss Stout.  
 Indian Sun Dances, by Miss Lindstrom.

## TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION.

At the beginning of the last scholastic year the greatly increased demand for technical instruction led the college faculty to make a further step toward the establishment of regular technical courses.

It was agreed that students of good standing in the junior year might be allowed to pursue scientific courses, with the consent of their instructors, equivalent in requirements to the regular academic course, but leading to the degree of bachelor of science.

In accordance with this new arrangement three young men took up the study of civil engineering, pursuing successfully last year the studies of analytic geometry, mechanics, descriptive geometry, railroad surveying, French, physics, political economy, international law, and aesthetics.

For their senior year, now beginning, they will be required to take German, psychology, differential calculus, strength of materials, geology, graphical statics, astronomy, and further work in surveying. On graduation these young men will be prepared to enter with advanced standing special technical schools for further study in their chosen work.

Three young men, without leaving the regular course, took up agricultural chemistry as an extra study, investigating the nature of soils, etc., with a view of applying their knowledge later to scientific farming.

Three other students pursued a second year's course in electricity, taking up both in theory and practice the laws of magnetism, lightning protection, electric lighting, generators, electric motors, electric welding, electroplating, and other useful branches.

There is no doubt that it is a great advantage for deaf students who wish technical training to obtain the foundation for it under instructors who are familiar with their habits of thought and with their earlier education.

It is felt that this work may be most valuable to the students later in life in choosing their professions and earning a livelihood, and that it would be almost impossible for them to obtain such a good foundation in so short a time elsewhere.

## CHANGES IN THE CORPS OF INSTRUCTORS.

But one change has occurred in our permanent corps of instructors. Mr. Albert C. Gaw, M. A., lately connected with the Minnesota School for the Deaf, and earlier with the Missouri School, has been

appointed an instructor of history in the college. He will also act as librarian, and will assist the president in his correspondence.

Between the times of his service in Missouri and Minnesota, Mr. Gaw held a normal fellowship in our college for a year, and is by experience and training well fitted for the position he has taken among us.

#### DEATHS AMONG THE OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

During the last year the institution has lost by death an unusual number of its officers. During the autumn of 1900 the Hon. William L. Wilson, of Virginia, president of Washington and Lee University, who had been for several years a member of the board of directors, was called away from earth. The following minute was adopted at a meeting of the board held soon after the death of Mr. Wilson:

##### HON. WILLIAM L. WILSON.

The directory of the institution in the death of Hon. William L. Wilson, of Virginia, realizes the loss of a friend and counselor, whose kindness and wisdom were encouraging and active at all times during the years he was connected with the management of the Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. The officials and all connected with the institution heartily express appreciation and esteem for the late director and his worth as a man and co-laborer in their associations.

Mr. Wilson, in years of active public service, brought to every trust a fidelity which was attentive to details, a courtesy which was delightful to enjoy, and attainments which were valuable for counsel. In his interest for the Columbia Institution these qualities of the gentleman and scholar were admirably exercised and the institution was made better by his presence and his support. He was progressive and liberal in all educational concerns and especially toward the institution which sought to benefit and instruct the unfortunate whose physical infirmities separated them from the students of the ordinary schools.

The gentle spirit and kindly heart and wise mind of our late associate will remain in loving memory with the directory, and the institution sincerely mourns the loss of its true friend.

##### REV. BYRON SUNDERLAND, D. D.

The management of the institution has sustained a severe loss in the death of Rev. Byron Sunderland, D. D., who had been a member of the board of directors since the foundation of the institution in 1857.

Dr. Sunderland was one of the incorporators of the institution and was named in the act of incorporation as a member of the provisional board of directors. He had, therefore, been identified with the management of the institution for more than forty years.

A warm personal friend of Hon. Amos Kendall, the first president of the board, Dr. Sunderland took a deep interest in the organization of the institution, in the development of the school, and later in the organization and development of the college.

His intelligent counsels were always of value in the meetings of the board, and his warm sympathy with the work of the officers of the institution was most highly appreciated.

At the closing exercises of our term, on the 19th of June last, Dr. Sunderland was the only member of the board present. Although having passed the limit of four score years, his eye was not dimmed nor was his natural force abated. His usual vivacity and cordiality marked his intercourse with officers and students on that day, and none dreamed that the hand of death was approaching.

He passed away suddenly, eleven days later, at the home of his daughter, in Catskill, N. Y.

The memory of his long connection with and deep interest in the work of this institution will be treasured by all who knew him, and his name will stand in the annals of the history of the institution as one of its honored founders.

PROF. SAMUEL PORTER.

Prof. Samuel Porter, who died on the 3d of September, in the family home where he was born, in Farmington, Conn., had been connected with this institution for thirty-five years.

Appointed professor of mental science and English philology in the college in 1866, he continued to perform the duties of that professorship actively until 1884, when, having reached the ripe age of 75 years, he was made emeritus professor, continuing to reside in the college and required to perform only such light duties as might be agreeable to him.

For seventeen years Professor Porter continued to reside in the college, and during this period rendered many valuable services to the institution, acting as librarian during the entire period, giving lectures from time to time, advising and assisting students in their work of original composition, and by his example and continued mental activity to the last days of his residence here inspiring our students to a high standard of intellectual culture.

Professor Porter reached the age of 92 years in possession of a remarkable degree of physical and mental vigor. Not until the last few months were there evidences of any considerable degree of failure in either respect.

Professor Porter's record as a teacher of the deaf stands without a parallel, covering, as it does, a period of over sixty-five years. His first work with the deaf was in the school at Hartford, whence, after a few years, he removed to New York and taught in the institution in that city. Returning to Hartford, he continued teaching there until a short time before he was called to Washington.

Through all his years as a teacher he endeared himself to his pupils by a gentle manner and a consideration for the difficulties of youth not always shown by their instructors.

He was a constant student, collecting a large and valuable library, and contributing many articles on linguistic subjects to various periodicals. An important article from his pen on vowel sounds is found in a recent edition of Webster's Dictionary.

Professor Porter was one of a family of successful teachers, his brother Noah being well known as a recent president of Yale University, and his sister Sarah, known to many as the founder of a remarkably successful seminary for young ladies which she carried on for a half century in her native town of Farmington, Conn.

Professor Porter will be remembered at Kendall Green during future years as one whose life and work were a gracious benediction to all those who came under his influence.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Sharing in the universal grief which attended the unexpected and untimely decease of the late President McKinley, the officers and students of this institution have a special reason for mourning his departure.



By the organic law of the institution, the President of the United States is made its patron. It is his privilege to preside at the public anniversaries of the institution, and is his duty to affix his signature to all diplomas in which degrees are conferred.

This official relation to the institution brings the President of the United States very near to all connected with it, and we mourn his death not only as our President well beloved, but as our patron and official head.

#### EXERCISES OF PRESENTATION DAY.

The annual public exercises of the college took place on Wednesday, the 1st day of May. The Rev. F. D. Power, D. D., pastor of the Vermont Avenue Christian Church, offered the opening prayer.

The essays of the academic class were as follows:

*Orations.*—The Relations between Canada and the United States, John A. Braithwaite, Canada; Physical Training in the College Curriculum, Albert F. Adams, B. A., 1886, Gallaudet College; Devotion to High Ideals, Alexander D. Swanson, Canada; The Life and Writings of Mrs. Browning, Frances A. Norton, California; The Power of Poetry, Anna B. Stout, Pennsylvania; The New South, Why? Robert S. Taylor, North Carolina.

*Dissertations.*—The Poems of Tennyson, Maud H. Brizendine, Alabama; The Artist's Mission, Annie M. Lindstrom, California; The Influences that Mould the Great, Theresa E. Gaillard, South Carolina; The Inequality of Men a Necessity, Winfield S. Runde, California; Wit and Humor, Daniel E. Moran, Pennsylvania.

Candidates for degrees as recommended by the faculty were then presented as follows:

*For the degree of master of arts (normal fellows).*—Margaret Ashby Lyle, B. S., Caldwell College, Kentucky; Ora G. Daniels, B. A., Tufts College, Massachusetts; E. F. Mumford, M. A., Wake Forest College, North Carolina; Elmer D. Read, B. A., Illinois College.

Albert F. Adams, B. A., 1886, Gallaudet College.

*For the degree of bachelor of arts.*—John Alexander Braithwaite, Maud Hester Brizendine, John Sebastian Fisher, Theresa Elizabeth Gaillard, Annie Matilda Lindstrom, Daniel Edison Moran, Samuel Nichols, Arthur Hilton Norris, Frances Amelia Norton, Winfield Scott Runde, Anna Belle Stout, Alexander David Swanson, Robert Southerland Taylor.

*Normal student.*—Sara Frances Small, Richmond High School, Maine.

The president of the college then said:

I am authorized by the board of directors to announce that the degree of bachelor of divinity has been conferred upon Mr. Francis Maginn, of Belfast, Ireland. Mr. Maginn's career, since he was a student of this college a few years ago, is of more than ordinary interest.

Belonging to a family of high mental ability and culture in Ireland, his father having been a clergyman of the established English Church in Ireland, and his uncle the well-known Dr. Maginn, of *Frazer's Magazine*, Mr. Maginn came to us a few years ago and remained three years as a student, with the definite purpose of preparing himself to be a missionary among the deaf-mutes of Ireland.

On leaving the college he returned to Ireland and established a mission for the deaf at Belfast. He is a recognized and duly licensed lay reader and missionary of the English Church in Ireland. He has carried forward his mission among the deaf in the north of Ireland to that degree of success which has drawn upon him the commendation of all who are interested in the welfare of deaf-mutes in Great Britain and Ireland. He founded a very prominent association of deaf-mutes in Great Britain and Ireland, which has held several congresses.

He established a magazine, published in Belfast, in the interest of deaf-mute education, which has lately become the recognized organ of the association of teachers of the deaf in the United Kingdom. He has pursued private study. He has preached regularly to the deaf for many years, and our faculty and our board felt that it was only a fair recognition of his successful work on these lines that he should receive the degree of bachelor of divinity.

The president of the college read a letter from President McKinley expressing his great regret that his expected absence from the city would make it impossible for him to preside over the exercises of presentation day in his capacity as patron of the institution.

The president then introduced Hon. B. F. MacFarland, president of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, who delivered the following address:

#### COMMISSIONER MACFARLAND'S ADDRESS.

Mr. President, I want first to express my great pleasure in being here. I am very sensible of the honor conferred upon me in asking me to speak to these graduates to-day. It is, as the president said, a source of pride that this institution, the noblest of its kind in the world, is in the District of Columbia, and I am very glad to be allowed to-day to offer the congratulations of the government of the District of Columbia upon this beautiful harvest of your year's work.

Three years ago to-day our national horizon lifted and removed to the uttermost parts of the earth. On that May day the United States stepped out of its restricted confines into all the life of the world, and was recognized by the other nations as a new power in its affairs. It has been the moral leader ever since in the most important international events, notably in China, where the Philippine base of operations which it secured three years ago has proven so valuable. It has no cause to blush for that leadership. It has been just, peaceable, and beneficent, and has constrained the cooperation of other nations by the strength of its principles quite as much as by the strength of its power. What it has done is typical of what it will do, with more and more authority and success, throughout the century now opening.

If it can not now be safely called the American century, it is certainly safe to predict that it will be dominated by American influence. The United States, far from being in danger of decadence, has not yet reached its prime. It has the pent-up energy of youth, so long shut in by its old boundaries. It has such wealth and power, moral and physical, as no other country has ever had, and it is able to spare a great and increasing surplus for the benefit of the rest of the world.

With all its shortcomings and transgressions, with all its needs and woes, the United States is to-day the finest product of all time, sound at heart and full of life. It is the center of the best hopes of mankind, and on its action depends the future history of the race.

Against its will, suddenly and without preview, it has been led out into a large place where, as always, great responsibility and great opportunity stand waiting hand in hand. Naturally the conservative and timid shrink back, but the nation has heard the trumpet which can never sound retreat, and as a nation it must go forward. It could not turn back if it would, and it would not if it could. It remembers the wonderful way it has been led in the past, the years of the right hand of the Most High, and sees through the fogs of doubt and the thickets of difficulty the clear opening of the path of duty.

At this impressive moment you, the first graduates of Gallaudet College in the twentieth century, step forth from this sheltered and scholarly place—so comfortable, so agreeable—into the activities of the outside world, which are now stern and again sweet, and always stimulating if not satisfying. As thoughtful men and women, realizing that having had exceptional preparation you must render exceptional service, you ask yourselves what you are to do in this great hour of our national life. You feel the fine desire of all the best American youth to strike a full and telling blow. You are ambitious to make your mark, and, I believe, to do your duty fully and faithfully. What can you do in the great, new world labors of the United States? You may not become a soldier or a sailor, a merchant adventurer, or a scientific explorer. You may not be asked to carry the flag of your country to new triumphs abroad. Your name may not be destined for the roll of fame. Nevertheless every one of you may as perfectly serve your country with high purpose and honorable achievement. The private station may be the post of honor. It will be, if that is where you are called to stand, in common with the vast majority of your fellow-citizens.

Then, as the battle line may depend upon its weakest member, so the State's success may turn upon your fidelity in the humblest place. The nation is simply the men and women who compose it. It will be what they are, and every one of them is responsible for one share in its well-being and well-doing. Therefore you, every one of you, must maintain as though you were the President of the United States, the

honor, the credit, of your country at home and abroad. To do this most effectively you must support the standard of its high ideals by conforming your own life to them. They are the ideals of Christianity. They have been said to be too high for unaided human nature to follow, and this is so. But you and I believe in God, the Father Almighty, and that He is able and willing to aid us to live up to the ideals He has given us.

We can not have too high ideals, too noble purposes, under the new demands which have come upon our country and in the midst of the new temptations coming with them. Materialism, now sweeping over the earth like a flood, will drown all ideals and purposes that are not high. And it behooves us as lovers of our country to make a stand for all that has ennobled its past and that has promised glory for its future. More is exacted now of every American because more is expected of America. We do not need more Americans, but we need that every American shall be more of a man or woman to meet the new conditions of our national life at home and abroad.

Yet our country, yes, our God, asks nothing unreasonable of us—

"What asks our Father of His children save  
Justice and mercy and humility,  
A reasonable service of good deeds,  
Pure living, tenderness to human needs,  
Reverence and trust, and prayer for light to see  
The Master's footprints in our daily ways?  
No knotted scourge nor sacrificial knife,  
But the calm beauty of an ordered life,  
Whose every breathing is unworded praise."

Let us not shrink back from this reasonable service, which will be the best that we can render to the Fatherland, as we render it to the Father. Let every one of us say from the heart:

"And as the path of duty is made plain,  
May grace be given that I walk therein,  
Not like the hireling, for his selfish gain,  
With backward glances and reluctant tread,  
Making a merit of his coward dread,  
But cheerful in the light around me thrown,  
Walking as one to pleasant service led,  
Doing God's will as if it were my own,  
Yet trusting not in mine, but in His strength alone."

At the conclusion of Mr. MacFarland's address the president of the college spoke as follows:

When this college first made its work known to the country and to the world there were those who smiled the smile of derision and said it was absurd to think of giving college education to deaf-mutes. There were even teachers of the deaf who said it was foolish to attempt to give the deaf and dumb a higher education. That was a good many years ago. The college was organized, and it began to do its work. Its graduates went out and did nobler and better work because of their education here, and I think it is not presumptuous for me to say that with the success of the college the cause of deaf-mute education everywhere, not only in our own country, but in other countries, has been uplifted and broadened because of the interest in the work of the college here.

Students have come from Europe to our normal department from England, from India, and from Japan, to acquire the art of educating the deaf and to get something of the stimulus that is given by association with the most intelligent and highly educated of the deaf-mutes of this country.

It is always a great pleasure to us when those from foreign lands express an interest in and show an appreciation of our work here. We have often received visits from representatives of foreign governments in Washington, who have come here to inquire into the work we are doing. To-day it is our especial pleasure and honor to have the presence with us of the honorable representative of the oldest government of the world—a gentleman who, by the directness of his diplomacy, the brilliancy of his intellect, and the charming courtesy of his manners, has won the respect and the warm esteem of the American people. I have great pleasure in presenting to you his excellency Mr. Wu Ting Fang, the minister of China to the United States, who has kindly consented to say a few words on this occasion.

#### THE CHINESE MINISTER'S ADDRESS.

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES, AND GENTLEMEN: I must confess that I am a little nervous to speak before you. I have spoken before many audiences, but I think this is the first time that I speak to an audience composed of people that can not hear me. [Laughter.]

No doubt they understand what I say. I am sure you all do; but there is another thing which I feel nervous when I am speaking—when I am speaking I do not like to see another man standing beside me making signs. [Laughter.]

It distracts my thoughts, and if I do not speak in a consistent way I hope that you will excuse me. But I was saying that there are some here—you know that there are some people that can hear, but they can not understand. I hope that is not the case with the audience. I am sure it is not. But there are some people who can not hear, but they understand, and I am sure it is the case with all of you. Well, the loss of the senses—of one of the senses—is, indeed, an affliction. But it is sometimes—you may regard this as a reflection, but you may depend upon it, the loss is compensated by some gain. Take the case of a blind man. The loss of his sight—as I have seen people, although I have not experienced it—the loss of the sight is usually, and I think invariably, compensated by the increased sensibility of the other senses.

I have not seen the blind here walking about in the street as far as my experience goes in this country, but in my country I often saw blind people walking about in the streets, with no guide except a little cane, groping their way for miles. They go out regularly every day and come back to their homes, and without mistake. It is said that the blind man, though he can not see, is very acute, and he can find his way. He can see that a person—he can see when anything is approaching him by, I might say, the temperature of the air all about him. So you see that the blind man has some advantages in his increased sensibility.

Now, there are times when a person would not mind being a little deaf. I am told that in the battle of Santiago the officers and men who took action on board the ships put cotton in their ears to deaden the noise so as to be able to carry on their work.

Now, in this beautiful city all of the streets are paved with asphalt so the carriages and the locomobiles and the automobiles do not make much noise. But it is different in some large cities, manufacturing towns, and noisy cities just like New York. Why, you would be disturbed in your sleep. You would be disturbed in your work by these noises in the streets, and sometimes when one is not accustomed to it he wishes he were deaf. But students of this college have in this respect the advantage of us. So, therefore, although you have some defects, you have some advantages over us.

Well, there are some situations in life in which it is not an evil to be deaf or mute. Now, just to start what I am going to say, I might relate to you a story, which is a Chinese story.

About twelve hundred years ago a great general in China, who had done great, courageous services for the empire; in fact, he restored the throne to the emperor, and on account of his magnificent services he was rewarded by his sovereign. In addition to that, the emperor had a daughter, and he gave the daughter in marriage to his son. Well, the couple lived happily for a short while, but, as usual with young people, one day they fell out, and the young man used some strong words toward his wife, and he said to her: "Why, don't be so proud because your father is emperor. My father put your father on the throne. He could have taken the throne himself if he had wished it, but he was loyal to your father so he put him on the throne."

Well, the daughter, his wife, was very angry. She immediately ran back to her father's home, and told her father and mother. Now, of course, what the young man said, you know, was in anger and excitement. He did not exactly mean it. But this, if repeated to the emperor, is a serious offense. Well, this came to the ear of his parents; that is, the general and his wife. Well, they were afraid. So the only thing to do was to take their son to see the emperor, to apologize, and to place the case before the emperor and to leave it to him to do what he pleased.

Well, the emperor was a noble man. As soon as he heard the story he told the general and his mother—and his wife, I mean—that this is the young man's quarrel; we old people need not bother them. And he gave them good advice. He said to be a good father-in-law and mother-in-law you must be deaf and mute. [Laughter.]

Now, young friends, it will be a long time before you can become father-in-laws and mother-in-laws; but some day you will, and you will have the advantage over us. [Laughter.]

Well, gentlemen, young people here, I am glad to see that you have been here, and now to-day you have graduated. This is a great thing for you, and it surprises me to see, because it is a great, agreeable surprise to me to find that you people, although suffering under these afflictions, are able, with your education, to not only have good education, but to be able to compose those beautiful essays which I have heard to-day, and to be able and to deserve to have diplomas.

Now, you are better situated than my countrymen, who are similarly afflicted as you are, for I am sorry to say that up to this moment, as far as I understand, they

have no such excellent education, and excellent means afforded them to make them to speak, to make them understand, to communicate their thoughts, and to have such good education as you have been receiving here in this institution. But I was very glad to hear the other day from your president, that a similar movement, although on a small scale, has been established in Chefoo, a seaport town in the north part of China.

This school was established by a lady missionary, who had lost her husband, and I understand she has about twenty or thirty students. But, what is this? This is only the beginning. But here, I understand, you have many schools established in different sections of this country, and in addition to this you have this college where you receive high education; and what surprised me was, when I read the report the other day of one of the professors, that the students, when they leave the college, are able to do all kinds of work, to enter all professions; in fact, to compete with other people. Well, this is remarkable. It shows that the ingenuity of man knows no limit. If this should go on, and I hope it may, this will be a great encouragement to all those who are deaf and mute, and I hope that the influence of this institution will lead to similar colleges and schools, but especially in my country.

Gentlemen—ladies and gentlemen, I congratulate you upon the events of to-day. But there are many things; that is, one of the things that you have which we can not do; that is, making signs as the president is doing. This is very useful, and one of the things that occurs to me, very useful in making love without disturbing people; and then another thing is this, that you can communicate your thoughts and speech to them by signs when you are working and not disturb by your movement. I say that it is a decided advantage over me and other people who do not know these signs.

This institution, I understand, is doing great service to the country, and I wish it prosperity, and continued prosperity, and to students who have gotten diplomas this day I offer my sincere congratulations, and I hope that they will not only succeed in this college, but that they will succeed in the life in which they happen to enter. (Great applause.)

After an invitation by the president of the college to those present to visit the Kendall School, the gymnasium, and the college building, where an exhibit of art work and photography by the students was to be seen, the exercises of the afternoon were closed with the benediction by the Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, D.D., L.H.D., vicar of St. Ann's Church for Deaf Mutes, New York City.

#### RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The receipts and expenditures for the year under review will appear from the following detailed statements:

##### SUPPORT OF THE INSTITUTION.

###### RECEIPTS.

Balance from old account .....	\$51. 99
From the Treasury of the United States .....	65,000. 00
Board, tuition, and room rent .....	8,721. 39
Work in shop .....	5. 00
Manual-labor fund .....	154. 00
Old iron .....	20. 90
Damage to grounds .....	2. 00

73,955. 28

###### EXPENDITURES.

Salaries and wages .....	\$40,323. 12
Improvements .....	409. 61
Miscellaneous repairs .....	646. 79
Household expenses and marketing .....	2,909. 50
Meats .....	7,081. 65
Groceries .....	4,836. 55
Bread .....	2,427. 84
Butter and eggs .....	2,543. 13

## 12 REPORT OF COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR DEAF AND DUMB.

Medical attendance and nursing .....	\$583.57
Telephone and electric clocks .....	54.76
Furniture .....	248.80
Lumber .....	56.40
Dry goods .....	638.51
Gas .....	1,264.00
Paints and oils .....	108.96
Fuel .....	3,197.45
Feed .....	790.21
Medicines and chemicals .....	252.95
Books, stationery, and school apparatus .....	500.91
Hardware .....	294.01
Plants, seeds, and tools .....	466.63
Blacksmithing and horseshoeing .....	223.64
Carriage and carriage repairs .....	246.40
Ice .....	501.85
Live stock .....	592.65
Incidental expenses .....	183.52
Crockery and cutlery .....	397.34
Stamped envelopes .....	63.60
Auditing accounts .....	300.00
Printing .....	239.95
Harness and harness repairs .....	61.25
Botanical specimens for the museum .....	250.00
Gymnasium apparatus .....	159.13
Lectures .....	50.00
Lewis J. Davis, treasurer .....	1,000.00
Balance .....	50.60
	<hr/>
	73,955.28

### SPECIAL REPAIRS.

Received from the Treasury of the United States .....	\$3,000.00
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### EXPENDITURES.

Plumbing and steam fitting .....	\$1,141.40
Mason work .....	107.70
Painting and whitewashing .....	687.24
Carpentering and lumber .....	500.22
Paperhanging .....	130.75
Labor .....	432.69
	<hr/>
	3,000.00

### ESTIMATES FOR NEXT YEAR.

The following estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, have already been submitted:

For the support of the institution, including salaries and incidental expenses, for books and illustrative apparatus, and for general repairs and improvements, \$69,000.

For repairs to the buildings of the institution, including plumbing and steam-heating apparatus and for repairs to pavements, \$3,000.

For a deficiency in the appropriations for the current year, \$2,000.

This deficiency has arisen in consequence of the increase in the number of our beneficiaries provided for in the act of Congress of June 6, 1900.

These estimates are all based on the provisions and requirements of law, and it is believed that they will be regarded as reasonable and proper.

## CONVENTION OF INSTRUCTORS AT BUFFALO.

The regular triennial meeting of the Convention of American Instructors of the Deaf was held at Buffalo from the 2d to the 8th of July, in the buildings of the Le Couteulx St. Mary's Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. Great pains were taken by the good sisters who manage that institution for the comfort and pleasure of the members of the convention, and the meeting, largely attended, was in all respects successful.

This institution was represented by its president, Professor Fay, Professor Hall, Professor Day, Mr. A. B. Fay, and Miss Peet.

The proceedings of the convention will, in accordance with law, be in due time reported in full to Congress.

All of which is respectfully submitted, by order of the board of directors.

EDWARD M. GALLAUDET,  
*President.*

Hon. E. A. HITCHCOCK,  
*Secretary of the Interior.*

## CATALOGUE OF STUDENTS AND PUPILS.

## IN THE COLLEGE.

Alabama:	Iowa—Continued.
Maud H. Brizendine.	Lillie Ward.
Arkansas:	Mabel E. Fritz.
Earnest J. Hendricks.	William M. Lawrence.
Eula E. Morriss.	Kansas:
Charles McRaven.	Arthur L. Roberts.
John E. Purdum.	Edith Brummitt.
Daisy M. Henderson.	Emory F. Mikesell.
John P. Lovelace.	Kentucky:
California:	Thomas Y. Northern.
Winfield S. Runde.	William C. Fugate.
Annie M. Lindstrom.	Otto C. Meunier.
Frances A. Norton.	William G. Wheeler.
Adam S. Hewetson.	Cline C. Nisbet.
Colorado:	Louisiana:
Marion E. Ritchie.	Grey G. Barham.
Bert L. Forse.	Maryland:
Connecticut:	George Schafer.
Helen E. Fish.	Ezra C. Wyand.
Georgia:	George Brown.
Anna West Allen.	Arthur Hoffmaster.
Illinois:	W. Perrin Lee.
Frieda W. Bauman.	Massachusetts:
Edith M. Fitzgerald.	Ida P. Brooks.
Frank A. Johnson.	Michigan:
Paul H. Erd.	George W. Andree.
Edward H. Garrett.	Roy C. Carpenter.
Charlotte E. Hall.	Charles F. W. Lawrence.
Indiana:	William S. Hunter.
Arthur H. Norris.	Clyde Stevens.
Ernest S. Mather.	Minnesota:
Julius A. Bente.	Gilbert O. Erickson.
Iowa:	Victor R. Spence.
William M. Strong.	Margaret Hauberg.
Earl L. Appleby.	Henry Bruns.
Harry G. Long.	Paul R. Wys.
Mamie A. Lubert.	Blanche M. Hansen.
	Helen M. Garrity.

## Mississippi:

Percy B. Jones.

## Missouri:

Arthur O. Steidemmann.

Horace B. Waters.

Peter T. Hughes.

E. Marion Nowell.

Ivy J. Myers.

W. Howe Phelps.

Clyde McKern.

Maud Hagler.

J. Reese Applegate.

J. Henry Burgherr.

## Nebraska:

Effie J. Goslin.

Emma G. Morse.

Katharine M. Schwartz.

## New York:

Murray Campbell.

Anna L. McPhail.

Winfield E. Marshall.

John H. Keiser.

Emil Mayer.

## North Carolina:

Robert S. Taylor.

Robert C. Miller.

## Ohio:

Bessie B. McGregor.

Slava A. Snyder.

Mary E. Zell.

Wilhelm F. Schneider.

George F. Flick.

Ida Wiedenmeier.

Harley D. Drake.

David Friedman.

John C. Winemiller.

Ernest W. Craig.

Ernestine Fisch.

## Pennsylvania:

John S. Fisher.

Daniel E. Moran.

Samuel Nichols.

Anna Belle Stout.

Milton T. Haines.

Cyril A. Painter.

Sarah Goldstein.

Nellie V. Hayden.

Adelaide L. Postel.

Guy P. Allen.

Ernest R. Cowley.

## Pennsylvania—Continued.

B. Scott Foreman.

George E. Anderson.

Elmore E. Bernsdorff.

John L. Friend.

Elmer S. Havens.

Louis P. Schulte.

George C. Korn.

Mary E. Hill.

Dan M. Reichard.

Charles L. Clark.

## South Carolina:

Theresa E. Gaillard.

William J. Geilfuss.

Douglas M. Bradham.

## South Dakota:

Marion E. Finch.

## Tennessee:

Lester G. Rosson.

Will W. Worley.

## Texas:

Letitia R. Webster.

Charles H. Cooley.

Robert M. Kleberg.

Annette M. Collins.

## Utah:

John H. Clark.

Elizabeth DeLong.

Lillian Swift.

## Virginia:

J. Watson Allen.

Claude A. Miller.

Bickerton L. Winston.

## Washington:

T. A. W. Lindstrom.

Edna L. Marshall.

## Wisconsin:

Duncan A. Cameron.

Fred J. Neesam.

Enga C. Anderson.

## District of Columbia:

William Lowell.

William Pfunder.

## Canada:

John A. Braithwaite.

Alexander D. Swanson.

Margaret Hutchinson.

## Ireland:

Andrew Leitch.

## IN THE KENDALL SCHOOL.

*Females.*

Bertha Conaway, Delaware.

Myrtle E. Connick, District of Columbia.

Sarah L. Dailey, District of Columbia.

Eva Dorchester, Texas.

Maggie Dougherty, Delaware.

Rosa Early, District of Columbia.

Maud E. Edington, District of Columbia.

Gertrude Fagan, Delaware.

Mattie Hurd, Delaware.

Florence Johnston, Delaware.

Tina F. Jones, Delaware.

Carrie King, District of Columbia.

Ida May Littleford, District of Columbia.

Matilda Maddox, District of Columbia.

Mary O'Rourke, Delaware.

Arrenah Pettit, Louisiana.

Evalyne G. Plumley, Delaware.

Laura Sykes, District of Columbia.

Mary Spurry, Delaware.

Sophia Stansbury, District of Columbia.

Sadie E. Talbert, District of Columbia.

Sadie Torney, District of Columbia.

Maggie Vaughn, District of Columbia.

Rebecca Weil, Georgia.

Alice Woolford, District of Columbia.



*Males.*

Edward F. Beirne, New York.	John T. McDonough, Pennsylvania.
Howard Breeding, Delaware.	Lester Nailor, District of Columbia.
Douglas M. Bradham, South Carolina.	Arthur Nash, District of Columbia.
Robert E. Binkley, Indiana.	Carl Rhodes, District of Columbia.
Charles Butler, District of Columbia.	George Richardson, District of Columbia.
Frank Carroll, District of Columbia.	Joseph P. Riley, District of Columbia.
John F. Caslow, District of Columbia.	William J. Riley, District of Columbia.
John B. Chandler, Tennessee.	John Shields, District of Columbia.
John G. Escherick, Pennsylvania.	George Smith, District of Columbia.
Jacob Eskin, District of Columbia.	Charles Shepherd, District of Columbia.
Ernest Foskey, Delaware.	Harry Stansbury, District of Columbia.
Charles Gorman, District of Columbia.	Raymond Stillman, District of Columbia.
Arthur H. Jaffray, Canada.	Arthur L. Swarts, Delaware.
Raymond Johnson, District of Columbia.	James Thomas, District of Columbia.
John F. Kramer, Georgia.	Richard T. Thomas, District of Columbia.
Aaron Lee, District of Columbia.	L. Byrd Trawick, Georgia.
Lewis W. Long, Delaware.	Henry Turner, District of Columbia.
Samuel H. Lynn, Tennessee.	Joseph Wertzbonski, Delaware.
John W. C. McCauley, District of Columbia.	Raymond Webb, Delaware.
John Wesley McCandless, Ireland.	Frank Winter, District of Columbia.
	William W. Worley, Tennessee.

**REGULATIONS.**

I. The academic year is divided into three terms, the first beginning on the Thursday before the last Thursday in September and closing on the 24th of December; the second beginning the 2d of January and closing the last of March; the third beginning the 1st of April and closing the Wednesday before the last Wednesday in June.

II. The vacations are from the 24th of December to the 2d of January, and from the Wednesday before the last Wednesday in June to the Thursday before the last Thursday in September.

III. There are holidays at Thanksgiving, Washington's Birthday, Easter, and Decoration Day.

IV. The pupils may visit their homes during the regular vacations and at the above-named holidays, but at no other time, unless for some special, urgent reason, and then only by permission of the president.

V. The bills for the maintenance and tuition of pupils supported by their friends must be paid semiannually, in advance.

VI. The charge for pay pupils is \$250 each per annum. This sum covers all expenses in the primary department except clothing, and all in the college except clothing and books.

VII. All deaf mutes of teachable age, of good mental capacity, and properly belonging to the District of Columbia are received without charge. To students from the States and Territories who have not the means of defraying all the expenses of the college course, the board of directors renders such assistance as circumstances seem to require, as far as the means at its disposal will allow.

VIII. It is expected that the friends of the pupils will provide them with clothing, and it is important that upon entering or returning to the institution they should be supplied with a sufficient amount for an entire year. All clothing should be plainly marked with the owner's name.

IX. All letters concerning pupils or applications for admission should be addressed to the president.

X. The institution is open to visitors during term time on Thursdays only between the hours of 10 a. m. and 3 p. m. Visitors are admitted to chapel services on Sunday afternoons at a quarter past 3 o'clock.

XI. Congress has made provision for the education, at public expense, of the indigent blind of teachable age belonging to the District of Columbia.

Persons desiring to avail themselves of this provision are required by law to make application to the president of this institution.